The Southern PATRIOT

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Houston 'Integrates'

Small Boy Scares Officials

By MILDRED HIRSH
(Patriot Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Tex. — This year he nation's largest segregated chool system, the Houston In- ependent Schools "integrated."

That is to say, the Houston chool Board voted to "integrate" fter the U. S. Supreme Court rmly denied any delay in execu- on of a Federal District Court der to begin a grade-a-year an this fall.

In practical effect, this means hat there are now 11 Negro irst graders, out of a total chool population of 171,778 at- ending formerly white schools. And before any of them took their seats, you would have thought a major catastrophe had descended on the School Board.

Take the case of Tyronne Ray- mond Day, the first Negro child to be admitted.

The schools opened on a Wednesday, September 7, but Tyronne was not admitted until Friday although his application had been received a week before. The Board president, Dr. Henry Petersen, explained:

"Time will be needed to process applicants, since the school system has never been faced with this problem before and has little time to prepare for it."

By this time the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against school segregation was over six years old; the Houston case had been pending four years, with a decree to integrate issued a year ago, and the plan ordered by the court when the board produced none of its own had been known for weeks.

Finally on September 9, Tyronne made it. He was admitted, however gingerly, into Miss Syrgley's class at Kashmere Elementary School. Dr. John MacFarland, the superintendent rose to the occasion with the following pronouncement:

"He entered at 9:02.

"He is in Miss Marie Syrgley's class.

"He applied for entrance on September 2.

"Last year he attended Sanderson School Kindergarten.

"He has the approved transfer application and fulfills the admission requirements to the first grade."

To many Houstonians who read this announcement in the paper, the words seemed to cover the real meaning. To them the story seemed to read:

"From the minute he entered Miss Syrgley's class, at 9:02, we held our breath.

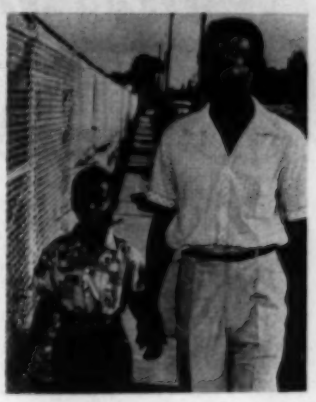
"For the past week, since receiving his application, we had been looking for loopholes, but there were none.

"He even had a transfer from the Sanderson Kindergarten.

"We are not letting just ANYBODY into our schools, but we could not keep Tyronne Raymond Day out of them."

Dr. MacFarland, commenting further, continued: "His teacher, Miss Srygley, was employed in January, 1955. She taught the fourth grade at Travis School for a year and a half.

(Continued on Page 4)



TYRONNE DAY, accompanied by his father, starts to school.

Review of the Month • Sit-In Demonstrations Stir Atlanta and U. S.

A massive sit-in and picketing drive at Atlanta variety and department stores brought quick results. Several hundred students participated; nearly 60 were jailed and refused bond; with them was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mayor Hartsfield stepped in, got the charges dropped, promised negotiation with store owners. A 30-day truce was set. Atlanta students request sympathizers to write commendation to the mayor, urging him to "make true the truce" by bringing about integration of eating facilities.

Meantime, Georgia state authorities put Dr. King in jail and prison on a minor traffic charge, but national and international protests forced them to free him.

The Atlanta demonstrations followed a Southwide student conference (see page 4). Another major Southwide meeting was that of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (see page 3).

Officials of chain variety stores announced that lunch counters had integrated in 112 Southern cities. In New Orleans the School Board assigned five Negro first-graders to white schools in token compliance with a court order effective November 14, but planned segregation of sexes. Meantime, a special session of the legislature was called, reviving the possibility of last-ditch efforts to close the schools. And in Tennessee, the Davidson County School Board (Nashville area) agreed to integrate its first four grades in January.

Voteless Defy Threats To Testify

By JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
(SCEF Executive Director)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Thirty-five Negroes from 10 Louisiana parishes testified about the color line in voting before the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

They defied threats of criminal prosecution to do so. State officials said they might invoke a new law making it a criminal offense to complain to federal officials "without justification." Penalties are from one to five years' imprisonment and up to $1000 in fine.

The testimony explains why only 28 per cent of the Negroes over 21 in Louisiana are voters, while 75 per cent of the whites over 21 are registered. (See chart in April, 1959, Patriot.)

Some of the discriminatory devices described at the hearing include: requirements for reading and "interpreting" the Constitution, literacy tests, tedious identification requirements, ambiguous questions on application blanks, "absentee" registrars, absolute discretion of the registrar, intimidation and threats.

After listening to one witness, Dr. John I. Reddix, Monroe, La., dentist, tell how he had been a voter for eight years and was then "purged" from the rolls in 1956 along with 5,000 other Negroes, Father T. M. Hesburgh of the Commission said:

"It seems incredible to me that in the year 1960 you, a one-time registered voter, a law-abiding citizen, a professional man and college graduate who has served in the armed services, has not been able to vote for four years, and cannot vote for President on November 8."

The following were typical of the other accounts the Commission heard:

The Rev. John Henry Scott, a theological seminary graduate, has lived all his life in East Carroll Parish, where no Negroes are registered although they outnumber the white population.

The first time he went to register he was told to go next door. When he returned, the registrar's door was locked. On his third attempt he changed his party affiliation from Democrat to Republican, thinking that might help.

The registrar refused him, saying: "Don't you know you can't change your party that fast?"

Subsequently, he was turned down because he was told he needed two voters to identify him. No white person would do this, and there were no Negroes registered.

Attorney James Sharp, Jr., 33, of Monroe, said he was retained by Negroes in Madison Parish to help them register. The registrar told him no Negroes had registered in her 31 years as registrar and that none would.

He said Sheriff E. C. Hester warned him he was "sitting on a powder keg" and if he continued his efforts "he would take me for a ride." (Hester, a presidential elector on the States Rights ticket, later denied this threat.)

Dr. C. O. Simpkins, Shreveport dentist and leader of the registration campaign in northern Louisiana, said two months ago 176 Negroes attempted to register in two days in Caddo Parish and only two succeeded. He said tricky questions are one stumbling block — for example, stating one's age in years, months, and days.

(Dr. Simpkins is president of the United Christian Movement and serves on the board of SCEF and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.)

Mrs. Dorothy Louise Jackson,

(Continued on Page 4)

ELLIS D. HOWARD, Greensburg, La., farmer, tells the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights how Jim Crow voting machines are used in St. Helena Parish. Commission members are (from left): The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.; George M. Johnson, John A. Hannah, Robert C. Storey, Doyle E. Carlton, and Robert S. Rankin. Commissioners found some of the testimony "incredible."

A Southern Profile

Educator Pushes Integration

(By Staff Correspondent)

BUCKHANNON, W. Va. — Dr. James L. Hupp is one of the pioneers to whom credit belongs for progress toward integration in this state.

As a college official and as a private citizen with an overpowering sense of social responsibility, he has worked quietly but tirelessly and effectively to break down racial barriers wherever he found them.

Dr. Hupp is chairman of the Department of Education and the Division of Applied Arts and Sciences at West Virginia Wesleyan College here.

Primarily, he is an educator, and because he is an educator to whom the training of human minds is a sacred mission, he is an integrationist. He doesn't see how it could be any other way.

Dr. Hupp stated his philosophy of education when he testified in 1951 as an expert in the Clarendon County, S. C. school desegregation suit — one of the cases that led to the 1954 Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

He said: "The business of education in our society is to produce good citizens able to function effectively in a democracy."

To do this, he went on, education must provide children with mental, physical, emotional and social development.

"Children, white or black, do not get social development if segregated," he declared. "Segregation makes a deep and lasting impression on the student, distorting the outlook of both the pupils 'favored' and the students discriminated against. Segregation denies pupils the necessary preparation for life in a free, democratic society."

Dr. James L. Hupp

It was essentially this philosophy which the Supreme Court approved in its 1954 decision. After the decision NAACP officials commended Dr. Hupp as having been "one of those who greatly aided in the successful preparation, development and presentation of the theory which won the unanimous vote of the Court."

* * *

Dr. Hupp had to work hard for his own education. But his acceptance of all human beings as equals and individuals was something that came easily and naturally. He absorbed it as a child.

(Continued on Page 3)

National Shame

JACKSON, Miss.—A recent survey of Negro voter registration in 65 Mississippi counties shows that no Negroes are registered in seven or eight counties and in 30 more only one to 10 are registered.

The survey was made by Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Miss., Negro leader. It was presented to the state advisory committee of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT

The Southern Patriot

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Book Notes

WAIT TILL NEXT YEAR, The Story of Jackie Robinson, by CARL T. ROWAN with JACKIE ROBINSON, Random House, New York, $4.95.

I was very much impressed with Robinson and his story, but not with the manner or style in which it was written. It did not read smoothly, and often the change of speaker was confusing. Nevertheless I thought it a worthwhile book.

It is a highly valuable book both for the aspiring Negro and for the uneducated white. Its merits lie in its straight-forwardness. Not being an erudite work, it reaches a larger public.

That Robinson had courage is unquestionable. This book shows his daring, but what is more important, it shows the reason and foresight behind his actions. It becomes evident that Robinson was not a hothead; in fact, he had wonderful control over his temper. He seems to have always spoken out against injustice.

In a nutshell, *Wait Till Next Year* illustrated to me the militant movement for civil rights with its reward to the person and the movement, but not to the pocketbook. Jackie proved his equality, if not his superiority, on the baseball field, but he did not stop there. He is still fighting, only in different and somewhat broader fields (one of which is housing). He is just a darned good guy.

—WESI WEISE

(Miss Weise is a white college student from Texas.)

ADL Publishes Useful Works

SUPPLEMENT TO SEGREGATION AND DESEGREGATION, A Digest of Recent Research, 1956-59, by MELVIN M. TUMIN, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., 60c.

As the title indicates, this is a digest of research articles on segregation and desegregation in the three-year period covered. It is a 32-page booklet, of use both to social researchers and persons engaged in social action.

It supplements an original research digest, 112 pages, also by Tumin published by ADL in 1957 and covering the 1951-56 period. The original is available for $2.

ADL also offers a series of pamphlet-length field studies of Southern crisis spots—Sturgis, Ky., Beaumont, Tex., Tallahassee, Fla., Mansfield, Tex., Clinton, Tenn., Tuskegee, Ala., etc. 25c. each.

Hidden History

History which gets little mention in the history books is told in a fascinating way in a new booklet, "The Gentleman from Mississippi," by Elizabeth Lawson.

It's the story of Hiram Revels the first Negro elected to the United States Senate. A Methodist minister, Revels went to the Senate in 1870 from Mississippi to serve an unexpired term of 14 months. His history, as the author here tells it, throws much light on that period of Reconstruction, which is often distorted and obscured by other historians.

The booklet is available from the author, at Box 316, Times Square Station, New York 36, N. Y., 35c. Reduced prices on quantity orders.

News in Brief

Whites Join Texas Picket Line

Increasing numbers of liberal white citizens are joining Negroes in the picketing of H. L. Green Department store in downtown Dallas, which still has segregated lunch counters.

Carl and Laura Brannin, leading Dallas liberals, have been among the regular pickets. He told *The Texas Observer*:

"The reactionaries, of course have their venom more for us than for the Negroes."

But this hasn't stopped anybody. White students are picketing too. The protest is sponsored by the Dallas Community Committee, an interracial group, representing 125 organizations.

* * * * *

In eastern North Carolina, Attorney James R. Walker, Jr., is carrying to the State Supreme Court the case of Mrs. Nancy Bazemore, who was barred from registering to vote when she declined to write a section of the state constitution as it was dictated. The case is supported by the Progressive Civic Union and the Walker-Lassiter Defense Fund, which was formed to fight an earlier test case against discriminatory literacy tests.

* * * * *

In Burnsville, N. C., seven Negroes entered formerly white high schools as Yancey County bowed to court-ordered integration. All was quiet; some Negroes soon joined the football team.

The suit to integrate in Yancey County came after Negroes refused to continue a daily 80-mile round trip to segregated schools in Asheville. There are no Negro schools in Yancey County. (See *Patriot*, November, 1959.)

* * * * *

In Louisville, Ky., a professional city planner, Marshall Kaplan, said he was fired by the Planning and Zoning Commission because he had, as a private citizen, visited a department-store head to urge integration of eating facilities. Commission members refused to comment publicly, but one admitted privately that this was the reason for the dismissal.

* * * * *

In Birmingham, Ala., it was reported that the Greyhound Bus Company has "disciplined" the driver who caused the arrest of the children of the Rev. and Mrs. Fred L. Shuttlesworth for refusing to move to the back of a bus. (See October *Southern Patriot*.) The company had been deluged with protests.

Other developments in Birmingham: One of the Shuttlesworth children, Miss Patricia Shuttlesworth, filed suit in Federal Court to require Birmingham airport limousines to transport Negro passengers. Mr. Shuttlesworth and the Rev. Charles Billips, filed suit to stop the Birmingham Police Department from sending detectives to meetings of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. Mr. Shuttlesworth also filed suit to open airport eating facilities.

And Mr. Shuttlesworth was sentenced to six months in prison on charges growing out of sit-ins last spring. He appealed.

Attack on Un-Americans

A National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Aubrey W. Williams, SCEF president. Members include civil liberties leaders throughout the nation.

Field secretary of the new organization is Frank Wilkinson, California civil liberties leader, who was cited for contempt of the Un-American Committee when he went to Atlanta in 1958 to assist Carl Braden, an SCEF field secretary, under committee attack.

Two members of the Un-American Committee are leading Southern segregationists, and the Committee has sought to label advocates of integration as "subversive." Disclosures in the York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily last year revealed that committee personnel is linked to professional racists. (See June Southern Patriot.)

First objective of the new national committee to abolish the Un-American Committee will be to mobilize congressional support for a resolution of Rep. James Roosevelt, California, for abolition. The resolution will come to a vote when Congress convenes in January. *Southern Patriot* readers are urged to write or visit their congressmen and ask them to support the Roosevelt resolution.

David Ogden: Victim of Hate

On the morning of September 4, 1957, when nine courageous Negro students made history by walking through a mob to attempt to enter Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., there was one white young person walking at their side.

He was David Coblentz Ogden, then 21 years old.

He had insisted that morning on accompanying his father on this mission. His father was the Rev. Dunbar H. Ogden, Jr., president of the Little Rock Ministerial Association, who at the request of Negro leaders, had persuaded three other white ministers to take this walk with the Negro students.

David had spent his boyhood in Staunton, Va., where he had been graduated from high school "cum laude" at the age of 16. He had excelled in academic work during the two years he attended Hampden Sydney College in Virginia.

When his parents moved to Little Rock in 1954, he transferred to Southwestern Presbyterian College in Memphis, where he received his B.A. degree as the honor student in his department. Subsequently, he did additional college work and held several positions including work with the Arkansas State Highway Department and the Y.M.C.A.

After his walk with the Central High School students in 1957, he suffered many taunts and insults from Little Rock citizens. His father was forced to resign as pastor of Central Presbyterian Church in Little Rock because of his outspoken stand for integration; he then became associate pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Huntington, W. Va.

David continued to live and work in Little Rock after his parents moved to Huntington. On one occasion, an associate in an office where he worked said: "If you like the NAACP and Daisy Bates so much, why don't you wear a daisy?"

One man in the office who had been one of his best friends, when he found out who he was, told David he wished he had never met him and that he should be run out of town.

In the spring of 1960, another young fellow-worker came to David's room, insulted him, and struck him with his fists. David would not fight back. But the next day he left Little Rock. He went to Huntington where he sought work unsuccessfully for about three months.

His father wrote: "He was terribly depressed. He had always been a gentle and kindly person, and all the tension and violence accentuated the condition of nervousness, sleeplessness and despondency through which he had been passing for quite a long time.

"On June 22, 1960, he went from Huntington in his car to visit friends in Tennessee . . . The next morning he took his own life by gun shot in a motel in Rogersville, Tenn. . . ."

Later, Mrs. Daisy Bates who led the Little Rock school struggle wrote Mr. Ogden: "David is a victim of the deadliest war known to mankind: hatred, bigotry and sin. With the help of God, may we continue our efforts to eradicate the kind of practice that caused this tragedy. It is people like you and Mrs. Ogden who enforce my faith in Christianity . . ."

David Ogden
(1936-1960)

Quotations To Remember

"This so-called white supremacy in the South is a nonsense and a luxury we cannot afford. We will lose allies in Africa and Asia unless we have a strong Democratic program to stamp out this evil." —The Rt. Rev. James A. Pike, co-chairman, California Friends of SCEF.

"The President often says it 'takes time' to change customs. He should take a look at the South now. In just eight months, we have completely altered the customs of our public eating facilities." —Marion Wright, white North Carolina attorney, addressing student conference in Atlanta.

"If I had to stand at the door each Sunday and check the motives of each of our people seeking entrance, I'd have to turn a hefty percentage away."—The Rev. Albert Huntington Hatch, young white Episcopal minister in Savannah, Ga., commenting on Negro kneel-ins and saying all persons are welcome at his church.

3500 Attend SCLC Annual Conference

BY JIM WOOD

(Mr. Wood is administrative assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.)

SHREVEPORT, La. — On Tuesday, October 11, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference opened its annual conference at Evergreen Baptist Church here.

As we approached the airport from 8,000 feet, the orderly rows of houses and gracefully winding streets and roads gave rise to feelings of peace and quiet. This, I well knew, was the deception of distance.

The executive board and officers met in closed session, and a program for future activities was presented. For me this was the high note of the conference. These men, leaders representing 13 Southern states, swiftly approved the new program which in the words of SCLC president, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., ". . . will get the job done."

Based on constant protest pressure through nonviolent direct mass action, SCLC will establish a national basis for the organization. It will seek affiliation of all organizations whose purpose is constructive and morally acceptable.

At the disposal of its affiliates will be guidance, technical 'know-how', legal advice, educational material and leadership. Further, it will provide counseling service, field staff trouble-shooting assistance, machinery for public relations activity and general program development.

The long range goals seek political, sociological and economic "awareness" in the population as a platform for the continued protest pressure necessary to defeat segregation and discrimination.

There will be intensified effort in youth activity starting with six-year-olds, with greatest accent on junior and senior high school and college youth.

At no point in the program will the affiliate be required to accept rules or regulation or supervision.

The general conference opened with a mass meeting Tuesday night at Little Union Baptist Church. The crowd spilled over to the sidewalk. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor in a keynote address said:

"When the nation reckons its heroes with unbiased eyes it will count itself glad that you were its sons, the leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and that in the pilgrimage of the Republic to the city of truth and freedom, you would not spare it, would not allow it to cravenly quit at some halfway house . . ."

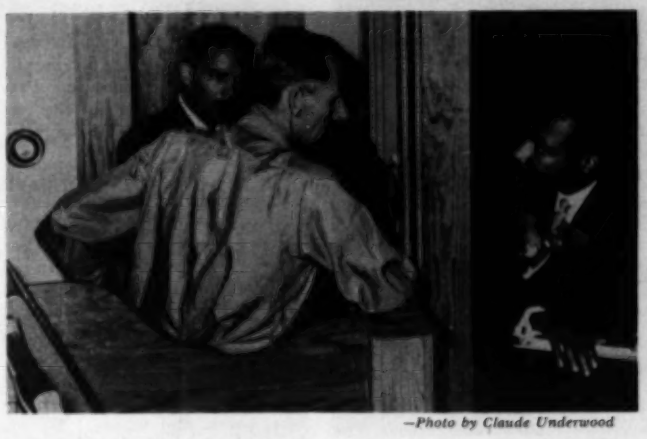
The next night another mass meeting brought a second overflow crowd to Galilee Baptist church to hear Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Daytime meetings consisted of workshops and plenary sessions. In one of these, Jim Lawson said: "Laws are not made in the court house alone but they are made under the pressure of the moral demand of the people . . ."

Other speakers included: **Wyatt T. Walker, new executive director of SCLC; D. E. King of Louisville, and two student leaders, Ed King and Bernard Lee. Guy Carawan, white folk singer of Highlander Folk School, led singing.**

Two major segregationist attacks occurred. After the Tuesday night meeting, as Dr. C. O. Simpkins, militant Shreveport leader of the United Christian Movemen, drove Ralph Abernathy, John Brooks, and Guy Carawan to their lodgings, they were stopped by two police cars.

The four were taken to headquarters and detained over an hour. Their belongings were rifled and confidential papers removed. KKK was scratched deeply into Dr. Simpkins' auto.



—Photo by Claude Underwood

A WHITE ADMIRER of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Chet Allen, Shreveport businessman, who attended SCLC annual meeting, chats during a conference break with Dr. King (right) and Dr. C. O. Simpkins, Shreveport leader who heads voter registration drive in northern Louisiana.

Then on the day after the conference closed, the Rev. Harry Blake, SCLC field secretary, was fired on from a passing auto as he drove along a Shreveport street. The bullet smashed the windshield and lodged in the front seat an inch from his shoulder.

Mr. Blake

Shreveport is a "tight" town. The white press was noticeably absent from our meetings. The police are the storm troopers of the segregationists. But in open defiance to this, the air at our meetings was charged with determination to continue the march to freedom. About 3,500 persons participated in the conference.

As a new member of the SCLC staff, I departed from Shreveport a bit reluctantly. Friendships were formed, the excitement and camaraderie when men meet to reaffirm their allegiance to great causes and plan the battle ahead affected me deeply.

More Arrested

They aren't making headlines anymore, but arrests of persons protesting segregation continue throughout the South.

Recently 11 students were arrested for lunch-counter sit-ins in Sumter, S. C., eight in Orangeburg, S. C. In Jackson, Tenn., students succeeded in integration buses, moved on to lunch counters and there were more arrests. In St. Louis, three youths were jailed for a downtown cafeteria sit-in, and a minister for a restaurant sit-in. In New Orleans, demonstrations continued despite a series of arrests.

And in Hopewell, Va., drugstore sit-ins continued with 64 —all adults—arrested and 31 already under 60-day sentences for trespassing. The law firm of Jordan, Dawley & Holt won a victory in establishing a precedent for separate trials for Hopewell defendants who protested being tried in mass "like a bunch of sheep."

89th Victory

OKLAHOMA CITY — The NAACP Youth Council here recently integrated another restaurant, the 89th local eating establishment to drop color bars since sit-ins started in 1958.

A Ten-Year Prison Term?

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A white student at Tulane University faces a possible 10-year prison term for joining Negro students in a lunch-counter sit-in here.

He is S. Langston Goldfinch, who is charged with criminal anarchy. Negro students arrested with him face lesser charges, but police claimed Goldfinch was the "leader" of the movement. Actually, he says, he was just the spokesman for one group of demonstrators.

Goldfinch is a native Southerner and currently a graduate student in philosophy.

Dr. Samuel Gandy, dean of Lawless Memorial Chapel at Dillard University and an SCEF board member, heads a committee which is raising funds to defend Goldfinch and to make the public aware of his case. Leading clergymen and educators are joining in this effort.

Contributions are needed. Send checks to Goldfinch Defense Fund, Box 36, Tulane University, New Orleans 18, La.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement Required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as Amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946 and June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 208) showing the ownership, management, and circulation of The Southern Patriot, published monthly except July and August, at Nashville, Tenn., for 1960-61.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La.; editor, Mrs. Anne Braden, 4403 Virginia Ave., Louisville 11, Ky.

2. The owner is: Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiants full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 6,000.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, Inc.
by James A. Dombrowski

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of Sept., 1960.
IRVING NOVICH.
(My commission expires at death.)

Educator Believes Integration Is Vital

(Continued from Page 1)

He was born in 1891, the son of a miner, and grew up in Hemlock, a mining community in southeastern Ohio. When he was 14, he himself worked as a trapper boy in a mine.

Although there was only one Negro living in this community, it was virtually a melting pot of nationalities — Hungarians, Irish, Rumanians, Italians, Czechs, Germans, Scotch, Welsh and English all living and working together. Diversity of national background, Dr. Hupp recalls, was considered an attribute, something to be proud of.

For example he recalls a farmer in the community saying to a friend of his who was of Czech descent: "Jim, I envy you." "Why?" the boy asked. "Because you can speak two languages, and I can only speak one."

Thus, Dr. Hupp learned early the lesson that friendship with people of varied cultures and races is a thing that makes life interesting, rich, and worthwhile. And when he first came to know Negroes, during his teaching and college years, it was only natural that each one was "just another person."

Dr. Hupp was working his way through college while he taught. He worked as a teacher and school administrator in several Ohio communities and later at Capital University, Otterbein College and Ohio State. Meantime, he obtained his B.S. Degree from Ohio University, his A.M. from Columbia, and eventually his Ph.D. from Ohio State.

During the Depression of the 1930's, he worked six years as state supervisor of adult education for the Ohio Department of Education, setting up classes for the foreign-born, for workers' education with the unions, for other adults whose educational opportunities had been limited.

It was this experience which reinforced Dr. Hupp's conviction that preparation for citizenship is the first function of education.

When he came to West Virginia to teach at West Virginia Wesleyan in 1942, he was shocked at the inferior condition of Negro schools. He noted that Negro and white children played together without incident; it seemed ridiculous that they did not attend school together.

He also observed that some Negroes in Buckhannon could have a college education if they could be admitted to West Virginia Wesleyan but could not afford to go away to school. He set out to do something about it.

He worked with the Sociology Department in circulating a questionnaire to see what the students thought about integration.

"We found no strong feeling against it," Dr. Hupp recalls. "Then it was a student from Alabama, a girl, who became very much interested and, as president of the student religious group, began inviting Negro high school students to meet regularly with her group."

In 1949, Dr. Hupp introduced at a meeting of the college administrative committee a resolution asking the Board of Trustees to admit students without regard to race. This was amended to apply only to Buckhannon students, but when the board acted, it adopted a policy following Dr. Hupp's original motion. The first Negro students entered West Virginia Wesleyan in 1949, and there have been some every year ever since.

Begin Early

Dr. Hupp has summarized his belief in integration as an essential part of education in this way: "We must begin in the first grade to develop belief in the economic and political dignity of men whatever their backgrounds or the color of their skins . . . equipping youth with the habits of belief and action that are compatible with democracy . . . They will learn to value, as a democratic people must, the sharing of individual difference as a tool for achieving a more significant common life."

"They have always been completely accepted," he said. "There have been no incidents."

Meantime, Dr. Hupp was working through his participation in many civic and professional organizations to bring integration to the community too. It was partly because of this advance preparation that the public schools of Buckhannon integrated within a few months after the 1954 Supreme Court decision. In more recent years, he has worked for integration of restaurants and other public facilities.

He has also extended his influence far beyond his home community. Since 1949, he has served on the board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and is now its secretary. He has attended all its conferences since 1950 and spoke at both the 1950 Conference on Discrimination in Higher Education in Atlanta and at the historic 1952 Columbia, S. C., youth conference which brought Negro and white college students together from all over the South.

His years of effort in this field have served to deepen his conviction that only integrated schools can produce good citizens.